duty is substituted for ad valorem duty. In many of the articles named, especially in the metal schedule, the rates proposed by the Mc-Kinley bill are less than they were under the former law. Why is this! It is because the duty heretofore levied upon these articles has enabled the American manufacturer to thoroughly establish the industry in this country, and to reduce the price more and more, so that the rates of duty can be reduced and yet be sufficient to give the American producer the home market. This is strikingly shown as to steel rails, which were formerly \$100 a ton in the English market. A duty of \$28 a ton enabled us to produce all the steel rails required in the United States, and to reduce the price from \$100 a ton to less than \$40 a ton. The duty was reduced by the tariff of 1883 to \$20 a ton on light rails and \$17 a ton on heavy rails, and is now, by the McKinley bill, reduced to \$13.44 a ton on all rails, and we may fairly hope that the time is not far distant when the whole iron schedule will be sufficiently protected by a comparatively

INCREASE OF DUTY. Now I admit that upon certain articles in the tariff schedules the duties have been increased and in some cases largely so. This, when done, was in every case with a purpose carefully conned and discussed, and for good and sufficient reasons. Take for example tin-plate. The present duty on tin-plate is 1 cent a pound, while the duty on the iron-plate, which is covered with tin, is an average of 2 cents a pound. It is manifest that under such a duty tin-plate cannot be manufactured in the United States. The result is we imported from England last year 742,136,640 pounds of fin-plate, for which we paid the sum of \$21,726,076. We consume more tin-plate than all the rest of the world. why was such a discrimination made in favor of the British manufacturer of tin-plate? It was because it was supposed that tin could not be made in this country, but now it is shown that with a reasonable duty on tin-plate all of the vast quantity we import can be made by American workingmen, if the same protection is extended to them on tin-plate as on sheet-iron. It has also been found that in the Black Hills of Diskots there are inexpansible supplies of tin Dakota there are inexhaustible supplies of tin ore, which, with reasonable protection, can be developed and supply us with all the tin needed. The McKinley bill, therefore, places upon tin-plate a duty of from 1.85 to 2.15 per pound, according to gauge, about double the former duty. This industry is already starting, immense capital will be invested, and before the new rates on tin-plate, take effect we will have established the tin-plate industry in our country, which cost us last year in foreign markets over \$21,000,000, and will give employ-ment to thousands of laboring men and millions

of capital.

The revenue duty of 1 cent per pound compelled us to buy abroad \$21,000,000 worth of tin-plate. The protective duty of 2 cents a pound will enable us to buy the same tin-plate made at home, and to give employment to American capital and labor. This is the difference between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff The inevitable result will be that within a brief time the cost of tin to American consumers will

be largely decreased.
Our Democratic friends are very much troubled about the increased price to the farmer and the workingman of tin-cups, milk-pans, wash-basins and other articles made of tin, which they allege, but I deny, will be caused by the increase of duty on tin-plates of 1 2-10 cents a pound. To ascertain the precise increase in cost of these articles, upon the assumption that all the increased duty will be added to the cost, the committee on finance had a careful inquiry made as to the wholesale price of each article of tinware under the old duty of 1 cent a pound, what it would be under the increased duty of 2 2-10 cents a pound, and the present actual retail price. I give you a few items:

Cost under Under In- Retail old duty. new duty. crease. price Cents. Cents. Cents. Cents. Pint tin-cup..... 1.5 Dish-pans, 12 grts. 12.0 1.8

Dairy pans, 4 grts. 3.5 Now, it is quite sure that the trifling increase of cost of these articles will not come out of the aborer or farmer, but out of the dealer, and that in a very short time American competition wil reduce the price far below the former rates. The duty has also been increased on cotton

ties, to make it equal to the duty levied on hoops for baling hay, and for barrels, tubs and buckets, and why should the duty be less on an article used in the South than on a similar article used in the North? The duty under the act of 1883 on hoops for barrels was 112 cent per pound, while that on cotton ties for baing cotton was 12 cent per pound. The result was that the industry that had grown up in our country of making cotton ties was entirely destroyed and the vast quantity used was imported from England. We propose to restore this in-dustry by giving it the same protection that is given to other forms of iron. Our Democratic friends complain that we have advanced the duties on pen-knives and razors by making them specific. The rate proposed is 12 cents a dozen upon pen-knives valued at 50 cents per dozen, or 25 per cent.; but they say that pen-knives are imported at 10 cents a dozen, or less than 1 cent a piece, and that makes the duty over 100 per cent. But of what use are pen-knives costing less than 1 cent apiece? An inferior article of no value has been imported and imposed upon our people, and sold at 10 cents apiece, and cost less than 1 cent apiece. Such knives ought to be prohibited. The duty on razors valued at less than \$4 a dozen is \$1 per dozen, or 8 cents apiece; but they say that razors can be imported at \$1 a dozen, or 8 cents apiece, and that this would be a duty of 100 per cent. I can only say that such razors are utterly valueless, and any man who imports and sells such razors is a cheat and ought to be punished, and the article pro-hibited. We have only given a reasonable pro-tection when we provide a specific duty, which we hope will exclude articles entirely worthless.

PROTECTION TO THE FARMER. And so the duties have been increased as to imported farm products, especially those which come into competition with our farm products, mainly from Canada. The duty on wool, of which much complaint is made by our Demoeratic friends, is made more specific and much more satisfactory to wool-growers. On one grade of wool it is 1 cent higher, or 11 instead of 10 cents a pound, and on carpet wools an ad valorem duty of 32 per cent. is levied, instead of the specific duty. The provisions as to the classifications of wool are such as will tend to prevent the fraud and undervaluation that

have been practiced, and fully meet all the reasonable demands made by the farmers.

Indeed, I may say that so far as the farmers are concerned, their interests and occupations have been better protected by this bill than by any former tariff law. The same protection has been extended to the farmer on his production as to the manufacturer on his fabric. It is true the farmer exports his surplus of cotton, wheat or corn to foreign markets, where it must compete with similar products from other countries, but the surplus of the proceeds of the farm is only 9 per cent. of the production, while 91 per cent. is consumed in the United States. It is therefore greatly to the interest of the farmer to enlarge his home market by the employment of additional laborers in other pursuits. The farmer, more than any other person, receives the benefit of varied production in our own country. The laborers in all other fields of industry are his best customers. The fewer the laborers in the workshop the more there will be on the farm; the more in the work-shop the better prices the farmer will get. The time is coming when the farm products of Russia, India and South America will compete with our farmers in every for-eign market. Then our farmers must depend upon their home market. How much better it would be if all the cotton of the South were made into cloth by our own people; if all the wool consumed by us was grown in our own country; if all the tin-plate, cotton-ties and the flax and linen we need were the product of American labor. This would not diminish the aggregate of our foreign commerce, for our importations of articles we cannot with profit produce will increase, and our exportations would not only include food products, but also the work of the miner, the mechanic, the artisan in every department of industry for which we have

The duties have been advanced on all the finer and more expensive articles of wearing apparel, on finely-fashioned hosiery and knit goods, on fine cloth and woolen goods, on laces, window curtains and embroideries, on silk goods—in short, on all expensive fabrics used chiefly by the rich and classed as luxuries. There are two reasons for this increase; first, because they are consumed by those best able to pay, and second, the advance in our manufactures caused by protective duties has been so rapid that we can produce the higher grades of such manufactures hitherto not sufficiently protected because not produced in this country. We believe that American workmen can make any article of luxury, taste or ornament as well as articles of necessity if you will assure them American wages. The whole theory of our protective laws is to levy such a duty on foreign fabrics as will secure to American labor American wages instead of European wages. I say to you, as I have said before, that I would levy no duty to protect American capital, for it needs none, but I will vote for any duty necessary to protect American labor from degrading competition with the pauperized labor of Europe and Asia. While we have increased duties on articles of luxury. I assure you we have increased no duties on articles of necessity which enter into the common use of our people, except when necessary to make duties relatively equal. On the cheaper grades of such articles we have either retained the old duties or have lowered them. And I affirm also, as a universal rule, that wherever we have, by protection, established in this country the manufacture of any article, the result has been a reduction of the price. And this fact is proven by the experience of every housewife in the land, that household goods are investigation of the boards and departbecoming cheaper year by year, as the result of American competition.

The McKinley bill is a clear-cut protective

tariff. There is no deception or humbug about it. It was made to protect American industry, and not European industry. It was made for Americans and for all others who are able and choose to labor with us. We welcome all to share in our advantages, but we want them to be consumers as well as producers. We want them to give as well as take. We do increase the duties on the higher grades of woolen, cotton and linen goods, because we want them made here, out of American material. instead of in Europe, out of foreign material. We lower the duties on the cheaper grades of woolen and cotton goods, because we can now make them here, and we do not propose to give even our home producers a monopoly in any article. We want

daties enough to protect home industries, but not enough to enable them to combine and extort unreasonable prices.

In McKinley's District. PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.-Speaker Reed, Gen. R. H. Alger and Major McKinley addressed large mass-meetings in Wooster, O., to-night, in Major McKinley's district. Each speaker was received royally, and especially the famous Speaker. The students of the university called on the monarch of the gavel and presented him a beautifully-engraved silver gavel.

WET DAY FOR RACES. Heavy and Slippery Track at Latonia-Win-

ners in Six Events. CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.-The threatening weather kept many away from the races at Latonia to-day. The track was heavy and shippery, owing to the rain of last night and this morning. In the third race, as the horses were turning into the home stretch, Miss Leon stumbled and fell, throwing jockey McDonald. Neither horse nor rider,

however, was injured. First Race-Selling; purse; for three-yearolds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. John Morris won by two lengths from Grey Cloud, a length in front of Con-

signee. Time, 1:52.
Second Race—Selling; purse; for threeyear-olds and upward; one mile. Barney
won by a head; Royal Garter second, two
lengths in front of Bertha. Time, 1:4912. Third Race—A free handicap weepstake; for three-year-olds and upward: one mile and a sixteenth. Rosemont won by two engths: Rogers second, Major Tom third. Time, 1:5412.

Fourth Race-The Edgewater handleap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Palestine won; Vallera second, Kingman third. Time, Fifth Race-Purse; for maiden two-year-

olds; four and one-half furlongs. Nellie Whittaker won; Miss Bowling second, Canto third. Time, 1:01. Sixth Race-Purse; for maiden two-yearolds; four and one-half furlongs. Faithful won easily; Eli Kindige second, Carroll Reid third. Time, :5914.

Nelson's Trot at Richmond Postponed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 16,-To-day's races were postponed until to-morrow on account of rain, greatly to the disappointment of large numbers who came great distances to see Nelson, the world's champion stallion, try to beat his record. The prospect is now for good weather to-morrow, but it is probable that Mr. Nelson will not start his horse until Saturday. All his talk about the track and his horse's work on it is evidence that he expects Nelson to lower his record here; and he says he is going to try it if he has to stay over time to do it.

Rain at Lexington. LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 16.—The trots of the Kentucky Trotting-horse Breeders' Association were postponed on account of the

\$30,000 for a Stallion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- At Hunt's Point, this afternoon, the entire stock of the Ferncliff stud of brood mares, imported and native stallions, the property of William Astor, was sold at auction. The sale aggregated \$88,475. The imported stallion Galore, foaled in 1888, and bred by the Duke of Portland, by Galopin, out of Lady Manra, was bought by Windom Walden, of Middleburg, Md., for \$30,000.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Oct. 17-Fair weather, nearly stationary tempera-

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 8 P. M.-Forecast till 8 P. M., Friday:

For Indiana-Slightly warmer; fair weather; southwesterly winds. For Ohio-Fair weather, except preceded by rains along the lake; warmer; southerly

For Minois-Warmer; fair weather; southwesterly winds.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIAMAPOLIS, Oct. 16. Time. | Bar. | R. H. | Ther. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 29.71 52 A. M. 29.71 52 87 S'east Lt. Rain, 0.08 P. M. 29.95 49 71 West. Cloudless, 0.30 mometer, 49.

Maximum thermometer, 60; minimum ther-The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Oct. 16,

Mean.... Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1... *275 *11.75

General Weather Conditions.

THURSDAY, Oct. 16, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.—The pressure is high over the southern portion of the United States and low over the northern. The low area remains central north from Lake Superior, and the apex of the high extends over Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. TEMPERATURE. - Seventy degrees and above is reported from North Carolina along the Atlantic coast and along the gulf coast: 60° and above in Colorado, where the temperature this morning was 22°, in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska; also from northern Texas, southern Arkansas, southern Tennessee and from New York southward; 50° and below is reported from Wyoming, South Dakota, Wisconsin, central Indiana and Canada northward; and below from eastern Montana, North Dakota and central Minnesota north-

PRECIPITATION.—Snow fell this morning in South Dakota. Rains fell from the Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic, and from the lake regions southward to the gulf. Heavy rains from Brownsville, Tex. (2.16), and at Charlotte, N. C. (1.66).

Bold Robbery on a Train. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16 .- A most daring and bold train robbery occurred in this city last night while the train was standing at a small station. When the Omaha express on the Missouri Pacific, which leaves the Union Depot at 8:20 P. M., had stopped at the State Line station, a short distance from the Union Depot, where the conductor and engineer register, three men, without masks or visible disguise, entered the first chair-car. One of them pretended to be news agent selling papers. They covered the passengers with revolvers and compelled them to hand over their valuables. and then made their escape as the train was leaving the station, without exciting the suspicion of any one outside the car. There were about six passengers in the car. and it is impossible to learn how much the robbers succeeded in getting. One man

was relieved of \$23.

Tornado in North Carolina. MAXTON, N. C., Oct. 16.-A tornado passed just west of Maxton, about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Its direction was nearly north. At Hasty several houses were blown down, and one person killed and several injured. Its track was not wide. At Floral College the storm was very severe, blowing down the belfry of the Presbyterian Church, demolishing one house and many trees, and severely, if not fatally, injuring two persons. McKinnon's saw-mill was ruined, and one of the laborers badly inured.

Cincinnati Affairs to Be Investigated. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—The cancus com-

promise bill giving the Governor power to remove the members of the board of improvements at Cincinnati and appoint a non-partisan board till April, when they shall be elected by the people, passed the Senate to-day and is now in the hands of the House. Resolutions for committees of ments of Cincinnati and to consider a plan of government for that city and report at the next session were also adopted by the Senate and are pending in the House.

Colored Men Urged to Support a Democrat. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct., 16 .- About seventyfive colored Republicans, from nineteen counties of the State, met here yesterday, and, after a long session, adopted a resolution recommending the negroes of the State to vote for Haskell, the anti-Tillman Democratic candidate for Governor.

You feel faint and weak in the stomach—no appetite. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

SOWING TRUTH BROADCAST

Republican Missionaries Awakening the People Everywhere in the State.

Rallies at Plymouth, Portland, Bluffton, Knightstown and Other Points-Gov. Fifer Holds a Big Meeting at Hoopeston, Ill.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Double Meeting at Plymouth Addressed by Secretary Griffin and Hon, H. D. Wilson,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 16.-Hon. Charles F. Griffin, Secretary of State, addressed a large and highly appreciative audience here yesterday afternoon. Unfavorable weather rendered an adjournment necessary from the court-house square to the opera-house, which was filled to its capacity with an earnest, thoughtful audience composed of Democrats and Republicans, who listened to Mr. Griffin's masterly address with close attention and frequently interrupted him with hearty manifestation of approval of his telling hits and eloquent periods. He reviewed the work of the last Congress, proving that it had redeemed every pledge the Republican party made to the people in 1888, and that the administration of President Harrison was one that the whole country could justly be proud of. He handled the tariff question in a very able manner, and proved that the enormous State debt was a legacy of the Democratic party, made alone by that party. His exposition of the record of the Democratic party in incurring this debt and their reckless management of State finances was especially forceful, and set the large number of Democrats in attendance to thinking. His address was manly, dispassionate, eloquent, logical and convincing-just the kind of speech needed in this campaign of educa-tion, and has made many friends for the gifted orator and votes for the Republican party. Hon. Henry D. Wilson, candidate for Congress in this district, addressed a large audience last evening, discussing the tariff question. The Republicans are enthusiastic, and both meetings were great

Mr. Lovett's Speech at Portland.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PORTLAND, Ind., Oct. 16.-A full house greeted the Hon. John W. Lovett, Republican candidate for Attorney-general, at the court-house in this city last night. Among the number were many prominent members of other parties. The speaker first presented questions of national importance, showing how well the Republican administration and Republican Congress have kept the pledges made to the people

by the Republican platform of 1888, in spite of the bitter opposition and obstruction of the Democratic party. He treated the tariff as it relates to the farmer and agricultural interests of this country, and showed conclusively how the McKinley bill and reciprocity measures will benefit the producing masses. He also spoke at length upon the silver bill and the position of the Republican party on the ques-tion of pensions to the Union soldiers. Passing to State matters he arraigned the Democratic party for the creation of the State debt and its failure to provide any means for its payment. He showed the infamy of the gerrymander of the State, and said it was the duty of all men, irrespective of party, to elect a Legis-lature that will give a fair apportionment law. He closed with a stirring appeal to the Republicans to do their whole daty and secure a victory in November. These questions were all ably presented by the speaker and well received by the audience. His speech here shows him to be amply able to fill the position sought. He has made many friends by coming to this

Gray's Cold Reception at Columbus. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 16.—The local Democratic press in this county has had standing in the two papers the announcement for some four weeks that ex-Governor Gray would speak at the court-house in this city to-day. Upon the arrival of the southbound passenger train on the J., M. & I., at 10 A. M., the speaker stepped upon the station platform and was met by about twenty-five of the leading Democrats of this city and He spoke to a crowd of 380 persons, by actual count, at 2 P. M. The speech was dry and pointless. There was to have been Democratic speaking at the court-house to-night, but the music from a brass band failed to draw a crowd, as did the ringing of the court-house bell, and the lights were put out and the meeting

Trusler and Chambers at Bluffton. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Oct. 16.-Hon. Milton Trusler, candidate for Secretary of State, and Hon. S. N. Chambers, addressed a large audience at the opera-house to-day. The attendance was principally from the city, as the rain prevented people from attending from the out townships. Mr. Trusler directed his speech to the farmers and their interests and showed up the splendid record of the last Congress in legislation for the farmer and laborer. Mr. Chambers followed, confining his remarks to the tariff and State debt questions. Both speakers created much enthusiasm and were heartily applauded.

Rally in Elkhart County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 16 .- Hon. Charles F. Griffin addressed a large and enthusiastic audience here this evening on the political issues of the day. His clear and lucid exposition of the Democratic proposition of paying the State debt by adopting the Henry George theory of single land tax was especially well received. The frequent mention of President Harrison brought out loud applause, showing the popular estima-tion in which he is held in this section. After holding the audience in close attention for nearly two hours the meeting adjourned.

Meeting at Knightstown. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 17.—Hon. James T. Johnston addressed a small but appreciative and enthusiastic audience at Beel's Opera-house last night. Mr. Johnston is an able and eloquent talker and strikes terror to the hearts of the Democratic leaders wherever he speaks. The severe inclemency of the weather accounts for the rather limited audience.

Mr. Hinton at Connersville. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16 .- Mr. J. S Hinton, of Indianapolis, spoke to a large audience here last night. His speech was convincing and logical, and the Republicans were well pleased with him.

GOVERNOR FIFER AT HOOPESTON. Immense Demonstration by the Republicans -Goods Words for Cannon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Hoopeston, Ill., Oct. 16.-Mayor W. P Pierceintroduced Governor Fifer to-night to an immense andience at McFerren's Operahouse in this place. The town was alive. there never having been such a political gathering here before. Special trains were run in on all roads. The Governor was received with wild and tumultuous applause. The Joe Fifer Club, 300 strong, organized in special train from Danville.

The Governor said that a government that would not pension and protect its disabled and injured was not worthy of their support. He passed over the election bill, the negro's rights. the original package law and came to the farmer and the tariff, which he handled in a masterly manner. He urged the Republicans to elect the Republican legislative candidate and to support Mr. Cannon upon

this district for the purpose of defeating Mr. Cannon, because he had become so prominent a fighter against them. The applause that greeted the name of Cannon was deafening and lasted for five minutes. The Governor touched on the fact that no Democratic orators were in Cannon's district, but the still and quiet force of money was to be seen on every hand. He exhorted all Republicans to stick to the straight ticket, and send to Congress Mr. Cannon and to Springfield the Republican nominees, George Bacon to the Senate and Charles A. Allen, of this place, and T. L. Spellman, of Danville, to the

lower house. The Governor said of the school law: "We have \$25,000,000 invested in school property, and pay \$11,000,000 annually to carry on the schools, and while the compulsory school law in some respects would bear amending, yet the law has come to stay, and the mass of the voters will see that all our children are taught the rudiments of common-school education." The Governor was followed in a ringing speech by Col. W. J. Calhoun, of Danville, who carried his audience to the highest pitch of political enthusiasm.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

Their Object in Running Away from Ireland

-Risky Trip Across the Channel. Paris, Oct. 16.-In an interview to-day Mr. Dillon said that after the yacht on which he and Mr. O'Brien made their escape had been out two days the supply of illuminating oil ran out and in consequence it was impossible to use the yacht's lights. This made it dangerous sailing in such a crowded waterway as the channel and several times they narrowly escaped being run down by passing steamers, some of which came perilously near the yacht. Mr. O'Brien's sole object in refusing to tace his accusers to the end at Tipperary was to keep his engagement to speak in aid the Irish cause in America. He was confident that the mission to that country would meet with success. The Nationalist party was in perfect accord, and Ireland had implicit confidence in Mr. Parnell. The death of Mr. Gladstone or the bankruptcy of the National League were the sole hopes of the Tories in their fight against parliamentary agitation for Irish home-rule. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will remain in Paris for eight days, when they will proceed to Havre, where they will take passage for New York.

Mr. Dillon said he had nothing to conceal

regarding the motives for the flight of himself and his colleague from Ireland. "It is our wish," he said, "to submit the condition of Ireland and appeal on behalf of their unhappy brethren to the seven or eight millions of Irish people in America. The Americans are greatly interested in Ireland, and we have no doubt of the political and financial success of our mission. We need money for the struggle against the landlords, to assist the unhappy tenants who are perishing from hunger, and to build houses for the evicted families. The government wanted to deprive the sufferers of these resources, and therefore we did not hesitate to flee." Mr. Dillon recalled the results of similar actions brought by the government against other Irish members of Parliament and journalists, and said that the only recourse left for himand O'Brien was flight. They expect to embark on the steamer La Bretagne on the 25th inst. They wil remain in America four months, and will then return to England and surrunder themselves to the police. Mr. Dillon laughingly concluded: "We have been prisoners so often that a few months more or less cannot frighten us. We look with confidence to the general election and the triumph of Gladstone, who will give Irishmen their promised liberty." Mr. O'Brien met his wife on her arrival at the railway station

Greek Churches in Turkey Closed. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.-The Greek Patriarchate has ordered all the churches in Turkey under its jurisdiction to be closed until further notice as a protest against the Porte's action toward the church. In an encyclical the synod declares that the government's breach of the privileges of the church has overthrown the secular status quo, interfered with questions purely dogmatic, destroyed the lawful action of the synod, caused the resignation of the Patriarch and placed the synod in a position in which it no longer has a function.

Cable Notes.

The Perseverance cotton-mills at Bolton, England, have been destroyed by fire. Thirty thousand spindles were ruined.

The Russian Minister of Finance has submitted to the council of the empire a proposal to increase the number of guards along the whole western frontier. The German government will erect 4,000 houses for workmen in North Berlin. Em-

peror William is agitating for cheap railway fares for workmen living in that sec-The coffins containing the remains of Emperor Frederick, Prince Waldemar and Prince Sigmund were removed yesterday

from the Friedenskirche at Potsdam, and deposited in the new mausoleum which has been erected at that place. The King and Queen of Denmark and members of the royal family were enter-

tained at luncheon yesterday on board the United States cruiser Baltimore. There were also present the Danish Minister of Marine, United States Minister Carr and Mrs. Carr and the members of the American legation.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

William Hopper, a cattle-thief, was shot and fatally wounded at the stockyards in Kansas City, vesterday morning, by police officer Richard Wilson. The Illinois Supreme Court has denied the motion to set aside the continuance in the case of O'Sullivan, the Cronin convict now confined at Joliet.

Christina Williams, colored, killed her husband, Eli Williams, at Baltimore, yesterday. The man's head was nearly severed from his body with a razor.

The grievance committee of the Rock Island firemen and officials of the road have as yet come to no definite understanding as to the differences submitted for adjustment. Ah Gee Yung, a Chinese murderer, under sentence ofdeath for killing a China-woman some months ago, committed suicide by taking opium in the jail at Fresno yester-

Visiting companions of the Loyal Legion were tendered a reception at the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, yesterday. Ex-President Hayes replied to the address of wel-Philip Briggs, recorder of the Utah Com-

mandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, and sec-retary of the Utah Chapter, R. A. M., committed suicide on a Central Pacific train, near Terrace, Utah, yesterday. No motive is known for the act. Capt. A. C. Cummins, a prominent citizen of Mansfield, O., and a close triend of Sen-

ator Brice, was knocked down on the streets of Mansfield, Wednesday night, and robbed of a watch and considerable money. He was severely injured. At Grand Rapids, Mich., John Bigham, who impersonated his dead brother to obtain a pension, was sentenced to hard labor

at the Detroit House of Correction for two years. He not only obtained a pension, but was admitted and lived for over a year at the soldiers' home. Three indictments were returned by the grand jury at Chicago yesterday against George H. Lipe, the son of millionaire Clark Lipe, of Denver. The indictments charge Lipe with forging his father's signature to

deeds purporting to convey about \$50,000 worth of real estate. President Packer, of the defunct Park National Bank, of Chicago, was again indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury, on a charge of false certification of a check. His bond was fixed at \$10,000, and he will

ing subjected to arrest. Charles Miller, a tifteen-year-old boy, has confessed that he is the murderer of Fishbough and Emerson, the two young men from St. Joseph, Mo., who were found dead in a box-car near Cheyenne, Wy., on Sept. 27. Miller was arrested at Leonardsville. Kan. He killed the men for their money.

John Lee Harrison, aged twelve, was shot and instantly killed at Denver, Col., by his brother Douglass, two years older. The boys had been shooting at a target with a flobert rifle, and by some unaccountable whom the Democrats were waging an un-holy and intamons warfare. The Governor the boy. The ball entered the brain, caus-thought that money was being sent into ing instant death. Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BEST RECORD BROKEN.

Steamship Columbia Lowers the Time From New York to England. SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 16 .- The Hamburg-

American line steamer Columbia, Capt. Vogel Gesang, which left New York at 2P. M., on Thursday, Oct. 9, crossing the bar at 3:45 P. M. arrived here at noon to-day, making the trip in 6 days, 15 hours and 23 minutes, and breaking the best record, her own, by 2 hours and 17 minutes. This is equal to about five days and twentythree hours to Queenstown. The passengers arrived at London this afternoon. The time of their passage from New York to London was six days, nineteen hours and thirty minutes.

Movements of Other Steamers. SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 16 .- Arrived: Aller, from New York, for Bremen. QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16. - Arrived: Germanic and Gallia, from New York, for Liverpool.

MAKING YANKEE SOUP.

Adventure of Two Officers After Vicksburg's Surrender-Boiling a Grindstone,

Philadelphia Times. The day after the surrender of Vicksburg Colonel Eldridge and myself were assigned quarters for the night in an isolated house on the road between Vicksburg and Haines's Bluff. We had been skirmishing all day over the rough Mississippi roads and were hungry and tired. We at once laid seige to the enemy's kitchen, where we were confronted by the indignant family. The personnel consisted of a corpulent old lady, two pretty daughters and a wrinkled colored aunty. When they realized that we had come for supper and lodging they retired excitedly to a corner of the kitchen, where they held a council of war. "Look here!" said the Colonel, somewhat

sharply. "We are hungry. Quit your whispering, and get us something to eat." The mother stepped boldly from the ranks and confronting the Colonel, announced the melancholy fact that there were no edibles about the premises.
"Give us anything." replied the famished Colonel. "We're not fastidious."

"Well, you see, sah," replied the lady impressively, "first there were our own soldiers, then came the Yankees yesterday, and between the two, they ate us out of house and home.' "This is serious," said the Colonel to me in an undertone, and then aloud: "Go out

into the shed and bring me in an armful of wood." Wondering what his scheme could be, I went out into the yard and returned with a dozen large faggots. The Colonel heaped them upon the expiring embers on the hearth in one corner of the kitchen, where they soon blazed up brightly. Then taking a kettle to the pump, he filled it with water and set it on the fire to boil. "What are you going to do?" asked the old lady.
"Make soup!" was the Colonel's laconic reply. There was a small grindstone on

the dresser. This the Colonel laid in the The enemy was beginning to manifest some interest in our culinary operations. "What kind ob soup am dat gwine to be?" asked the colored servant, with a grin. "Grindstone soup!" snapped the Colonel. He seized a ladle, and, lifting the lid of the

kettle, dipped out some of the water and tasted it with great gravity. "H'm!" he cried, addressing me; "not yet strong enough! Will you please get another armful of wood?" I did as requested, to the consternation of the enemy, which saw its meager stock of fuel burn away. After a pause the Colonel again raised the lid to taste the mess.

"Ah!" he said, smacking his lips with satisfaction; "that's something like! May trouble you for a little salt and pepper?" Amid great tittering on the part of the ladies, the condiments were brought. "That's a queer way of making soup!" cried one of the girls, with a smothered

"Yes; it's economical. Have you a little flour handy?" After a moment's hesitation the flour was "And now a couple of onions, please."

"There are no onions, sah!" cried the lady "Then bring in some more wood, George; the stone is not soft yet."

I was just starting to the door, when the "Coming to think, I believe there are some onions left," she said meekly. "Mil- | engineer's leg was broken, and in such a dred, go and see

Mildred, the older daughter, disappeared and returned after awhile with three fine onions. The Colonel cut them into bits, and, with befitting solemnity, stirred them into the soup. I could scarcely restrain from laughing. "And now, madam, a slice of good fat bacon, if you please," said the Colonel.

This was too much for the enemy. The old lady advanced. There was fire in her "You can't get another thing from us!" she shouted. "You Yankees think you are smart. There ain't any bacon in the house,

and if there were you wouldn't get it!"
"Very well," replied the colonel, calmly. He gave me a look and I brought in the rest of the wood. "Here's your pork," said the youngest daughter, angrily. The day was won. Ten minutes afterward there stood on the table as good and thick a soup as any of us ever tasted. The flavor of the grindstone could not be de-

Inspecting Our Iron Industries.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 16.-Three hundred of the iron and steel men arrived here this morning. They were received and welcomed to the city by a local committee. At 9 o'clock the party left on four special trains to visit the iron and coal mines in this vicinity. To-night, after their return to the city, a banquet and reception was given them. To-morrow will be devoted to inspecting the iron industries.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 16.—The British and German iron and steel visitors spen' the day on the Gogebic range visiting the Norrie, the largest mine in the world, and are now on their way to Calumet, where they will spend a day and a half.

Average of the Tariff.

Nebraska Journal The Democratic howl about the new "60 per cent. tariff" is intended to be a good enough howl until after the election. As a matter of fact, under the new tariff the average assessment on imports is 27 per cent. on the basis of last year's importation. while the average of the late tariff was 3 per cent. The average reduction of import duties is, therefore, 3 per cent. The Demo-crats, when the Mills bill was up. claimed that it made a reduction of 7 per cent.

Bishop Gilmour Backs Down.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16.—Bishop Gilmonr publishes a card in the Catholic Universe to-day, admitting that he wrote the letter to Archbishop Elder, published by the Catholic Knight one week ago. In con-clusion the Bishop says: "I hereby and by these presents withdraw every word in said letter of apparent disrespect to Rome, and every word that could be construed as a doubt of Rome."

Mother and Child Drowned in a Well. MARINE CITY, Mich., Oct. 16.-Mrs. Wm. were drowned in a well at their home, five miles west of here, yesterday. The boy fell into the well by accident, and the mother, hearing his cries, grew frantic. She plunged into the water and was also drowned before help came.

Doesn't Have to Exhibit His Head.

Kansas City Star. Buck Kilgore has an easy canvass. It is not necessary to worry his brain 'about the McKinley bill. His only campaign requirite and exhibit his boot. Every Texan recognizes in that boot the palladium of his liberties. RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore (d 5:15 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New (d 5:30 p m. d 5:30 p m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 10:00 am.
Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:40 am.
Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 am., 8:15 am., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:25 pm., d 10:50 pm. Leave for Columbus, 5:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:05 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50

pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10 d, daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST BOUTE TO Y ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00

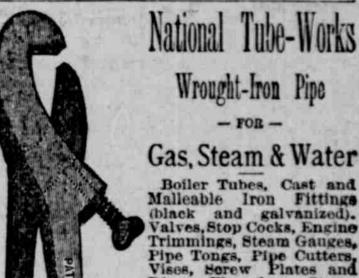
Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.
Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20
pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through traina.
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent

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No. 31—Vestibule, daily...... No. 33—Vestibule, daily..... Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 n. m., daily.
Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and at



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for Public Buildings, Storerooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber
Dry-houses, etc. Cut and
Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from is inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 778. Pennsylvania st.

THE OCCASIONAL HERO.

He Comes to the Front in the Person of Engineer Murphy, of Huntington, Ind. Chicago Times.

Too frequently the frightful disasters which vary the monotony of railway travel give rise to severe strictures upon the charstrictures sometimes justified. But now and then there come through the press stories of self-sacrifice and devotion like that of engineer Edward Murphy, of the Chicago & Erie road, which make men forget the neglect and incapacity that have cost the country so many lives.

Engineer Murphy left Huntington, Ind., Saturday night with engine No. 69 to bring in a disabled freight train from West Point.

Two miles west of the city his engine exploded, and he and his fireman were hurled from their cab, scalded and maimed. The ight most men would have thought but of their own injuries and sought only their own safety. But engineer Murphy remembered that a passenger train was about due. and that if it were not signaled many lives would be imperiled, if not lost. It was the moment of moments in a hero's life, and he did not fail. When the people of the neighborhood, attracted by the explosion, reached the track they found the scalded engineer, lantern in hand, painfully crawling along the track, dragging his broken and useless leg, seeking to warn the oncoming train. He told the rescuers of the danger, his lantern was seized by willing hands, the signal was displayed and the train was saved.

Engineer Murphy will perhaps recover from his injuries, resume his labors, and in the greasy overalls of the locomotive engineer pass among men without notice. But in that garb of toil will walk a hero more worthy of honest praise than he who has won a battle.

END OF A ROMANCE.

Death of a Musician Who Eloped with the Daughter of an Earl. Springfield Republican

The death of Thomas P. Murphy, of North Conway, N. H., in the Carney Hospital at Boston, Sunday, of typhoid fever, recalls he story of his marriage to Lady Blanche Elizabeth Mary Annunciatia, daughter of the proud Earl of Gainesboro, and granddaughter of the seventeenth Earl of Erroll. Young Murphy was a musician, poor but handsome and bright, and became ac-quainted with Lady Blanche through givng her lessons when he was organist in

ne Earl's private chapel in England. The acquaintance soon ripened into love. The Earl was furious and would not listen to a marriage. So they eloped and came to America buoyant and hopeful. But life was hard in the new world, and the Earl's daughter was not bred to poverty. Gradually her romantic story became known, but she shrank from publicity, and finally she and her busband drifted to North Conway, where, among the New Hampshire hills, they hoped to find quiet, rest and freedom. Here she lived, engaged in studies and artistic pursuits, perhaps the most peaceful months and the most painful of her chequered life. Her husband tilled the farm, and played the organ on Sundays in the little Episcopal Church. The story of their life was told again and again in North Conway, Summer visitors became curious about them, and the Lady Blanche would seek seeinsion in the woods oftentimes from obtrasive strangers. About eight yeare ago, after twelve years of married life, Lady Blanche was laid to rest. Then it was that the proud old Earl relented. "Send her home to me," the message said, "and let me look on her face once more." Now, eight years later, the death of the husband closes the final act in this tragedy of life

Might Try Quitting Political Boycotts.

Memphis Avalanche. It is universally admitted that Memphis offers a better field than any of its rivals for the establishment of manufactories. There is timber in abundance of infinite variety, coal and iron in easy reach, transportation facilities unexcelled, a high and healthful location in the center of the richest section of country on the green earth. But how to do it is the question.

SHORT breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles's New Heart Cure. Sold at druggists. Free treatise by mail. MILES MED. Co., Elkhart, Ind.